

# The Laurens Advertiser.

VOL. I.

LAURENS C. H., S. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1885.

NO. 12.

## One of the Pack.

I see how it is; I'm one of the pack. A paltry playing card; nothing more. You shuffle and deal, then take me back. Or toss me to the wolves I was before. There are royal heads at your little court. But they fare no better; they're in the same box.

For you vary the usual order of sport: You take what you please while you play your tricks.

No doubt it serves well as a source of fun. To match your lovers, this one against that. Though perhaps, when the evening's amusement is done.

And the pack put aside, we seem rather flat. But suppose that by chance in the deal of the night. When you dream with delirium of our being there.

We should break your repose, rising up in our might. And declare to your face that our feelings are hurt.

For, whatever you fancy we each have a soul. And the rules that apply here are oddly so planned. That when we seem bent to your finger's control.

And are played with, yet we two are taking a chance. Don't you see that a sequence of hearts you may break.

While attempting one mean little trump-trick to save. Or succumb to an equally luckless mistake. And let a king go for the sake of a knave?

Does Tom's Diamond take you, or is it my ace? The dealer, after all, will perhaps end the race.

Then, again, you may yield to young Algeron Smart. Or the one-eyed old banker's Cyclopean art. They come to be better—no you said—

Or Marjorie? No, both I declare. Why, the next thing I know you'll take to Old Lady.

And leave me to sorrow and Solitaire.

Or, as purposes still: This never will do. You've begun yapping—tut-tut!—at Thirty-one.

Just two hours apart. Ah, I wish I knew. Some smoother way to make matters run!

You change the game like a pantomime; And now it's Euchre, I really believe. For you're trying to cheat me half of the time.

With a "little joker"—a laugh in your sleeve.

Let us end this nonsense! What do you say? Or throw the whole heap of cards away. And stake your all on a man as the best.

You manage love according to Hoyle, And your effort to do so is not sure to yield. Besides, what's the use of such intricate toils?

You shall win all the games if I only win you!

—Geo. Farnsworth, in Editor's Drawer, Harper's Magazine for September.

## HE WAS AN ARTIST.

He had a studio on Chestnut street—before his arrival it was known as an attic. It had that trade mark peculiar to an artist's den, namely, dust and disorder. But this morning there was a suspicion of neatness in the arrangement of the dust and disorder.

Some of the dust and disorder had been moved, though a few spider-webs lurked in the corners. However, taking all into consideration, it was not so bad a place as it might be.

So thought its sole lord and master, by name David Marvin, as he sat before his easel, putting in a little dark background to the lovely face he was painting. Perhaps you might not call it lovely, but I assure you that the artist thought those deep brown eyes, the auburn hair, and the firm red lips something extraordinary.

"So you think a broom and water has somewhat improved the appearance of my room, Miss Lathrop," he was saying to the original of the portrait.

"I do, indeed; I believe if I hadn't reminded you in time you would have been entirely lost in the lacework those little creatures were spinning about you," she replied, laughing, and flashing a glance of those liquid orbs at Marvin.

"I wish she wouldn't do that," he thought, bending his flaxen head to avoid any more flashes of wit suppose. "By the way, you wished to see those new water-color sketches of mine, didn't you?"

"Yes, I should like very much to see them, Mr. Marvin."

There was no mistake this time; the eyes had a curious gleam that caused the painter to dive into a corner in quest of search for the sketches.

"But what was this? Bump, bump, up the stairs it came, and amid a great heaving of sighs the door was swung open and in the open portal appeared a personage of great proportions; an immense white chip bonnet adorned with flaming red roses and blue ribbons, a purple gown, green-flannel bag of dimensions unknown, and a white cotton umbrella made the tout ensemble.

"Laws a mercy, Davy! But them be the awfulest stairs I ever seen. Here am I, a-blowing like an old whale, and never a breath of air in this stupefying air! I ought better call stewardpan, I'm my opinion."

Miss Lathrop had withdrawn into a corner by the window at the panting dame's unceremonious arrival, and was now eyeing her gaudy attire with badly concealed merriment on her face.

"And never a cheer, nuther. Bless my soul, Davy, yer getting airy in yer sky parlor; but you hain't larning no sense, that's one thing; a tumbler out yer cheeks for this rubbish," she continued, with a majestic wave of her hand to the works of art lying around.

"What, upon my word, Aunt Eliza, yer've taken me by storm. I did not look for you on such a hot day as this," at last gasped David.

"Oh, no! I was sartin sure of that. I knew I wasn't wanted; that's why I came, Dave Marvin!" snapped Aunt Eliza, looking vindictively at Miss Lathrop. "Who's that?" she asked, in a stage whisper.

"I beg your pardon, Aunt Eliza," said David, recovering his lost energy and pulling himself up with a jerk. "Miss Lathrop, allow me to introduce my aunt, Miss Hawkins."

"I'm from Redington, Pa.; yer've heard of Redington, miss?" inquired the old lady, with some pride. "It's a real smart town, Davy was brung up there," she went on, seating herself.

"Indeed!" Miss Lathrop murmured, endeavoring to appear interested, while Mr. Marvin inwardly cursed his fate.

"I hope that fellow hain't been telling ye yarns about his an—an, oh, whatever you call 'em; they say all in Philadelphia do you know. Why, do you know, I'm member Davy when he was a little chap in petticoats, fetching water from the well, and mindin' the babies, carryin' them pig-a-back. Ye needn't blush, Davy; it's gospel truth. I wonder what yer mother would say if she seen ye now dabblin' in these nasty paints? Like as not she'd wash-

ing your father's clothes; his father's a dandy, Miss Lathrop. Why, yer surely not going?"

"Yes; you will please excuse me, but I remember that I have a pressing engagement that I cannot slight. Good-bye."

"I am sorry, Miss Lathrop," said David, in a husky voice, surprise and indignation making his naturally stupid tongue dumb. "Good morning, Oh, aunt! What have you done?" he exclaimed, as he closed the door after the young lady. "I can hardly say I think you for airing those spicy anecdotes of my juvenile days," he continued, bitterly, as he busied himself before his easel. "What will she think?" was the next thought. "And she'll never come back!" he unluckily muttered aloud. Alas, poor Dave!

"You blamed fool, Dave Marvin!" exclaimed Aunt Eliza, grasping the arm of her umbrella. "You blamed fool!"

## WINTERING CORN.

A Practical Method of Arranging Corn-Cribs With a View to Utility.

One of the objections often stated against farmers is an assorted habit of working on the hand-to-mouth principle. In other words, to answer a temporary purpose rather than a permanent one. In the settlement of a new country this is often necessary from the want of money, where so many things must be accomplished, and is unwarrantable. But a habit once fixed is apt to be followed, and in no respect more often than in cribbing corn. The result is a loss from rot, bitter, moldy, or rotten corn, and to a degree capable of saving all the way from 10 to 20 per cent on the investment necessary to build permanent cribs that would keep the corn perfectly from year to year.

An examination as to the result of imperfectly-built cribs in deteriorating the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

The loss of a few cents per bushel in selling makes a large aggregate in the value of corn, and the rule will apply measurably to all grain, will show that a crib infested with rats and mice the difficulty is not alone in what the vermin destroy by eating out the chit or germ of the corn, but also from the effluvia arising from and contaminating the corn from their nesting-places. It is also known that bitter corn arises largely from fermentation of the cob, which, put in wet, does not dry out properly. Mold is incipient decay from too compact storing when damp and rotting is an advanced stage of decay.

## Desiccated Coconut.

"No, sir, we don't make cocoanuts," said a member of a firm whose sign read, "Coconut Manufacturing Company," in response to an inquiry of a reporter for the New York Mail and Express. "What we do is to prepare cocoanut for confectioners, bakers, and families, to be used for pies and pastry. The nuts are brought here by the vessel-loads, some ships bringing as many as 400,000 in one cargo. They are put up in bags of one hundred each. The average weight of the green nut is one and one-half pounds. The best are those thickest in meat and richest in natural oil and sugar. They come from San Blas, Cebu Island, San Andreas, Ruanas, Jamaica, and Baracoa. They grow on the islands of the Caribbean sea, and the trees are so planted that the roots are constantly washed with salt water. The nuts are not picked from the tree, but fall of the ground when ripe because of the decay of the stems. When the husk is taken off they are ready for shipping. The perishable nature of the green nut has made desiccated coconut more desirable in the market, and this is the article we manufacture and sell."

"What is the operation?"

"The cocoanuts are placed in a large hopper, from which they fall to a zinc-covered table on a lower floor. In front of this table several men are placed, who crack the shell of the nut with a hatchet as it falls on the table. Then the shell is pried off, leaving the meat whole. From 6 to 11 o'clock six men at this work open twelve thousand nuts. A peeling machine then takes off the brown skin of the nuts, after which the meats are broken into pieces, the milk drawn off, and the pieces put into tubs of clean cold water. The meat is then inspected as to its quality, and next it is put into a grinding mill turning four hundred revolutions a minute. The pulp thus made is mixed with granulated sugar and put in long pans of galvanized iron, which are put in the desiccators and the water extracted at a high temperature. An interesting fact about the work is that the entire process must be completed by 2 o'clock in the afternoon, because of the delicate nature of the fruit. The number of people employed in this department is forty-six. The desiccated nut is white as snow, and perfectly dry, when it is then allowed to cool, and is left in a dry temperature for ten days before it is finally put up for the market. At 3 o'clock each day the work is all done."

"What about the idea that cocoanut is indigestible?"

"It is supposed by many persons to be so. But the best growths show by analysis about 48 per cent of digestible oils, 5 per cent of sugar, about 46 per cent of water, and only 1 per cent of ash. This being the case, there is scarcely anything people eat more digestible and nutritious."

The rattlesnake's Revenge.

"Speakin' o' snakes," said the Texas frontiersman, "reminds me o' a little adventure me and a chum had with rattlesnakes that made me respect the rattlesnake ever since."

"What kind of an adventure did you have that makes you respect the rattlesnake?" asked a St. Louis man.

"Well, one evening just before dark out among the Rio Grande canyons there come the all-fired rain you ever seed. Before we could get out the water had risen so the only way of escape was to cross a canyon thirty feet wide and 500 deep.

"When we got to this canyon we found about one million rattlesnakes there. They recognized me as their friend, it seemed, as I tried to keep my chum from shooting into a mound of 'em, for they crawled around me and looked into my face, as much as to say: 'You can help us over if you will.' I noticed that the snakes paid no attention to my chum, except a big rattler my chum wounded would look at him and then go round to his followers and seem to tell them something."

"Well, I tied a knot in the tail of a big rattler and then got another and loaded his neck into this, and so on until I had a snake rope about sixty feet long. Then I coiled it in my hand as I would a lariat and threw it across, and the head snake tied himself to a tree, and the last one on my side did the same. I had my lot of snakes to go over first, and then I went over on this snake-rope bridge. The last snake let go of the tree, and he crawled up and the others followed until all were across."

"My chum had done as I did, but he let the big wounded rattler have himself made the last snake, and he himself found the tree, so when all the snakes were over, and my chum was going over as I had done, that big wounded rattler seemed to grin, showed all his teeth, and let go. Of course, the whole shebang went down with a swish, and my chum was thrown off and smashed into jelly, and—"

but the crowd had scattered and left the big Texan to himself.

"He muttered: 'I don't keek a darn; these fellows think a rattlesnake is the deadliest enemy to mankind. He is not so poisonous as the copperhead, but always rattles a warning before he strikes. He's my friend, anyhow.'"

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

What would become of an unwatched public garden in this city to-day? In a brief space it would be a desolation. The grounds of the Rochester University are an example. There is not a flowering shrub on these grounds that is not despoiled of its beauty every year by those who have not learned to respect public property. The children are not taught to respect such property as they ought to be. And here it may be well to suggest that such respect ought to be inculcated in the schools, if it is not at home.—Rochester Democrat.

Of all the states in the Union, Georgia brings the most fantastic things to the surface. Its very latest oddity is a spider as big as a hickory nut, the long, curved back whereof shows the human face in profile. The face is like that of a man of the Malay type, the brow, the eyes, the nose, the mouth and the chin being imitated with a precision quite startling in its way.

Footnote and the Lawyers.

Footnote never tired of roasting the lawyers with his wit, of which a sample may be given. A simple country farmer, who had just buried a rich relation, an attorney, was complaining to him that the expenses of a country funeral, in respect to carriages, had bands, scarfs, etc., were very great.

"What, do you bury your r-r-r-ones here?" asked Footnote. "Yes, to be sure we do; how else?" "Oh, we never do that in London." "Not?" exclaimed the astonished countryman. "How do you manage?" "Why, when the patient happens to die we lay him out in a room over night by himself, throw open the sash, lock the door, and in the morning he is entirely off."

"Indeed!" said the other amazed. "What becomes of him?" "Why, that we cut off not tell exactly; all we know is there's a strong smell of brimstone in the room next morning."—Temple Bar.

## THE NEWS OF THE STATE.

Some of the Latest Sayings and Doings in South Carolina.

—The Newberry Opera House is for sale.

—There will be no fair at Sumter this year.

—Spartanburg is rejoicing over a lot of new street lamps.

—Edward Hatfield, of Sumter, lost his middle finger by a cotton gin.

—The grading of the Savannah Valley Railroad was completed on the 12th.

—Mahem Lee Ward, of South Carolina, committed suicide in Baltimore with a pistol.

—A fire occurred in Hamburg on the morning of the 12th which destroyed five buildings.

—Since September 1, two thousand nine hundred 100 lbs of cotton have been sold in Lancaster.

—The Asheville & Spartanburg Railroad will be completed to Asheville by the middle of December.

—Mrs. Mary Smith, an aged and respected lady of Sumter, has 52 grandchildren and 16 great-grandchildren.

—An extra term of the Court of Common Pleas will be held in Lancaster on the first Monday in November.

—There are five families in Lancaster county, living in twenty yards of each other, with only two to the family.

—The Marion county fair will not be held until November 18 and 19. The success of the exhibition is certain.

—An accidental fire destroyed the cotton gin, press and engine of Mr. W. D. Hinds, of Sumter. Loss about \$2,000.

—Cyrus Jenkins and Will Campbell, two colored raftsmen, were drowned in Wadmalaw river during a gale on Monday.

—A brass band has been organized at Spartanburg. The instruments cost four hundred dollars, and have been paid for.

—The Highland Park Hotel, at Aiken, will open for the fall and winter season of 1885-6 on Tuesday, November 3.

—Horse-trading is forbidden by the Yorkville town council, and police patrol the lots to prevent violations of the ordinance.

—Senator Butler has gone to New York to see his family depart on their trip to